Railway to the Southwest. An interesting railway project is soon to be brought before the Legislature. It is a proposition to incorporate a narrow-gauge railway company, to be styled "The Virginla Mineral and Gypsum Railroad Company." It is proposed to start from t point of connection with the Richmond and Alleghany railway at or near the mouth of Craig's creek, in Botetourt county, and passing through Craig, Giles, Bland, Tazewell, and Russell countles towards, we suppose, Pound Gap, in the lat-

ter county. It is claimed by the advocates of this pro-Ject that it opens the way through a region that is richer in coal and iron than any other in Virginia, while the deposit of gypsum is richer and more extensive than any deposit of the kind on the continent. There are certainly very rich and extensive beds of all these kinds in the line of the projected

The narrow-gauge vailway is an efficient agent in the pioneer business of developing the mineral wealth of the country. An undeveloped land is always poor when the question comes to building railroads. That is the time when, if that mode of communication with the outside world is resorted to, it is impossible to gather the means to build a first-class broad-gauge road. The narrow-gauge or nothing must be the deciwith that gauge, and if power and wealth gislature. The monopoly walks over acres Tollow that more vigorous engineries will tations of hosts of public representatives Representatives for passing the anti-Chinese soon be established, and the higher modes who have been inveigled into the maelof comfort and transportation secured by wealth will distinguish the land.

The narrow-gauge road has been a grand success, and its agency will be extended to the advantage of civilization. There are sections and conditions where that sort of road will not answer at all. But, again, there are others in which no other road will succeed. For these the narrow-gauge road is a godsend. It will benefit those sections by developing their mineral wealth, and by bringing them into communication with prosperous and enterprising regions, from which they will acquire new impulses and new energies, resulting in wealth and social advantages that could not be secured in any other way.

The starting anew of this idea brings to memory some pleasant places-some brave and bright waters and serene and smiling meadows that clothed the feet and charming patches of the sides of bold mountains that cheered the traveller as he made his way through the region that will be traversed by the proposed line. The same traveller may in his mind's eye see the coming railway winding among the scenes in which he delighted, and may people them with active and thriving populations, turning into wealth the now dormant riches that are hidden in the earth. Through the whole line abound sources of comfort, as it was formerly is the best we could have? the Union that homogeneity of peoples pleasure, and thrift, perhaps increasing as That it afforded the widest scope for enter- which is essential to American liberty and you advance until you reach the lovely hills prise-for profit-for the reward of merit, independence. of Russell, where the mind, wearied with energy, sagacity, and private enterprise? the never-ending interest so bountifully composure.

and the company that builds the road will of the upas tree of governmental subsidyenjoy the unalloyed satisfaction of knowing governmental corruption. that it is entirely free from any demands of that indomitable and undying advocate of "Fe-strictions," Mr. DICKENSON, of Russell. He will have the chief desire of his life and be at rest. If the "Mineral and Gypsum Company" will have this gratification, we are happy to say that other railroads will be also blessed, for they will be assured that they, too, will be delivered from the irre. pressible Dickenson. They may build ten fere and take out of that commerce slices miles of railroad or get an amendment to their charter without being called upon to lives of the people the enterprise and glory build a railway to Pound Gap! What a of the nation itself will be dwarfed below blessing that will be !

Pacific Railroads.

· It is announced that there will be a motion on Saturday next in the Senate to take up the Texas-Pacific Railway bill. We shall probably learn then whether there is any truth in the rumors about an alliance between Huntington and Scott.

If not, we shall no doubt be treated to some new evidence of the stupidity and folly of southern representatives, which seldom fail to mar the interests of that unfortunate part of the Union.

its Credit-Mobilier fame, and with immense | plained. pecuniary power. The northern line, under the auspices of JAY COOKE and his syndicial dishonor brought on by the incapacity of FREMONT, made frequent atcrippled by the adroit opposition of the Central Pacific, which has sought to mocentral.

It is clearly the interest of the South that It is the vital interest of the whole nation | We would almost as lieve that Richmond ter of transcontinental transportation of through Staunton as to be permanently freight and passengers. The according of chained to the canal. a monopoly of this business to the Central said, upon public liberty.

on this matter? Why, discord and silly Jealousy and impracticable folly. One southern senator must have one amend- by some parties in regard to the Richmond ment, another must have another amend, and Alleghany Railroad bill. I am not, and the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, and ment, when they know that no bill can pass never have been, opposed to the construction of the public tion of a railroad up the James-River Valamidst their disagreements. Senator Bor ley. On the contrary, I think that such an of the Moffett register, is the platform upon LEE, of South Carolina, takes the stude as to improvement would be very valuable to the the point of crossing of the Mississippi State and to the citizens along the line of river: He will vote for no road that crosses the proposed road. My objections to the bill higher up than Vicksburg, leaving out of were-first, that it did not demand sufficient view all questions of practicability and eli-gibility. And now somes, perhaps, that of the State. This objection was partly remost visionary and impracticable of Ameri- moved by the amendments which those who can statesmen, Mr. Jerresson Davis, to agreed with me succeeded in putting to the cused of a willingness to be corrupted.—
give a finishing touch to the devittry of the bill. And secondly, I objected to the bill. Tribune.

Impolicy of southern statesmen, by setting impolicy of southern statesmen, by setting was pursued, and if we would invite com-down also the point for crossing, and declaring that the Texas-Pacific bill is only a and save something besides out of the im-

nuestion: "Shall there be no competition be said: One of the most discouraging feato protect American commerce from the tures of the situation is, that it has become "odious and grinding exactions of a monopoly of the continent?" That is the question for them; and if they find no reason to act for their own protection, then it is indeed time for us all to fall down and fest eagerness of private persons and corsubmissively to permit the superb car of porators to cotain the ownership and conmonopoly to roll over us.

Subsidizing Steamers. We have our own notions about subsi-

see in it a great means of fostering the vile, reported by the president, rather than to admire that sort of thing. We think we see in it a great means of fostering the vite, by closing in with the Richmond and principle of monopoly to the serious injury Alleghany Railroad Company upon the of the energy and enterprise that is stang- terms proposed by them without competigling against adverse circumstances, and would triumph gloriously if left to compete against a rivalry that depends upo a its own resources, unaided by Governme at subsidy. the State. The bill will unquestionably But it is apparent that the moment the pass by a large majority in the House of Government steps in with its powerful Delegates, the amendments already adopted Government steps in with its powerful purse the battle is decided a gainst the merit of individual energy, and too often in favor of corruption.

It is the true policy of Government as it is of true statesmanship that nothing averse to the development of the skill and energy of private enterprise should be allowed where it is possible to prevent it. And beyoud all question the Government itself the superior race in this country to appease should never interpose to break down such the wild and foolish conceit of a bigotted enterprise by voting large sums to build up notion of the equality of human races. We enterprise and are the cancers that ultimately corrupt and gangrene the National Leof ruined adventurers and engulfs the repustrom of extravagance and vice by those to whom they had confided the keys that opened the coffers of the nation.

For the sake of the national enterprise and manhood these corrupt and corrupting subsidies ought never to be made. They minister to vice and profligacy, tend to dwarf the public energy, diminish true merit, and cow the manhood of the nation.

There is a scheme for subsidizing the Brazilian trade with steamers endowed with bounty that is obtained, as we believe, corruptly from the National Treasury. There has, we might apprehend, been some caving-in of the commercial spirit of this city to the meretricious appearances worn by the subsidized enterprise. At least, so far has this subsidence of opposition to it gone as to lead to the appeal that if the line must be, it should touch at Norfolk. Well, if it must be, we say so, too, with this condition: that it shall not touch at the office of the Norfolk Virginian!

But why give up? We have liberty still. The contract is not yet complete. Do we not know what fine sail-vessels we had in the Rio trade? Do we not know that our of the Curry Line than it could possibly be taking care of itself. It will never be carried in steam lines? Do we not know strangled by the African or Asiatic Boas. that for all the ports of Virginia the trade It will, as surely as it lives, finally secure to Unquestionably. The Government sub shed upon the country, desires rest and dies-the Government lines-the enemy of sell, the seeker of pleasure or of health will to energy and activity. It proposes to practices. We know which side will be find it unsurpassed for its many delights, spread over all this the poisonous shadow correct in its judgment, and the deuce of it

> The nation should regard with horror this tendency of the times to subsidies of the general commerce of the nation as a tendency to that policy which breeds corruption and infests all the departments of

Government with depravity. The people can take care of their interests if left alone. But if the Government with an avaricious eye undertakes to interfor the personal benefit of the representa- have finished their work they will be worm of corruption and become utterly in-

substantial and rotten. Therefore we hope the strategies of the cean steamer subsidies is near an end. We conclude with the following sound

opinion of the New York Times: There are many things which Congress can properly do to advance our foreign trade, but to subsidize steamers, directly or indirectly, in any form whatever, is not one

GENERAL ECHOLS'S DEFENCE .- A friend Three lines were selected by Congress as brings us the following extract from a letter to an enlightened community. Even proper for transcontinental railways: a from General Echols himself, explaining northern line, a central line, and a south- the position he occupied with regard to the ern line. The central line was hurrled up Richmond, and Alleghany railroad. It is during the war, and got such advancement substantially the same with the explanation that it was completed shortly after the already published in this paper; but we such a river. In the enlightened spirit establishment of peace. It came out with desire that the General should be fully ex-

We renew our own opinion that the General's idea of the possibility of getting a cate, was soon rushed into insolvency. higher price for the canal is no good reason The southern line, under a cloud of finan- for longer delaying the liberty to the people of Richmond that a railroad up James river would give them. The hope of any such tempts to get upon its feet, but has advantage by delay would be hoping against been obstructed with many disasters and hope. The delay of a single year would lose more to Richmond and to Virginia than could be repaid by any increased price that nopolize transcontinental commerce by oc- could be regarded as possible. So, also, as cupying the southern route as well as the to the "central line" in the quotation from the president of the ganal. That central line could never be of advantage to Richthe southern line should be independent. | mond unless it were occupied by a railway. that there should be competition in the mat- were tied to the little creek that runs

We must take General Echols's avowal Pacific will be an outrage upon the whole, of his friendship for the railway on James nation and an outrage, as we have often river, but congratulate ourselves most heartily that we are not doomed to await And what do we see in the "poor South" his tardy policy as the way to get the road.

General Echols says: "My position seems to be misunderstood

intend to desert the South and hasten its of the company has reported that it will soon of dering her charter as a city. She had opposed the passage of a similar act last | ruin, let them show their hand. At least be better able than ever before to resist one action of floods. In his report to his stockcommon among certain of our own people to deery and underestimate the value of the great central route. tionable evidence (of its value) in the manttrol of it.' It was upon such evidence of the value in the market of this property that I was persuaded that we might do better for the State by inviting proposals for its purchase from everybody-pridizing steamers. We are not at all inclined Vite persons and corporators'-whose cagerness to obtain it had thus been tion. I thus give you my position, and am glad to know that you agree with me. If I have erred, it is from my desire to protect and ensure as far as possible the interest of silencing a good many of the opponents of the bill."

The Folly of Bigotry. Yes indeed. On the subject of the putting a check upon Chinese immigration the turns of insolvents. New York Journal of Commerce raves like near forty years endeavoring to drag down strange that the editorial mind of the Journal of Commerce, so clear and just on general subjects, should be so blinded on this one. It descends to abuse of the House of bill-a thing shocking in the staid and civil Journal. It declares that the bill was passed by "brute force and a skulking evasion of duty and moral responsibility befitting so narrow-minded, "bigotted, and unjust a measure." Oh, fie on the Journal! It has gone on the real side of bigotry and fanaticism, and would deny to the nation all power to protect itself from the fearful influx of a dangerous population. It has fallen under the poisonous influence of a bigotry and fanaticism which has gone to the extreme of making war upon the Caucasian type of man, which rules the land, and must continue to rule it, or it will sink into the low order of barbarism. To deny the nation the right to question was not ordered. protect society against the demoralizing effects of an excessive influx of Chinese is but to say that the American it was before the war. He now receives nation must submit to be overthrown by a predominance of Asiatic and African races, and what is that but to say that those races are better than the American-Caucasian, and must triumph? Such nonsense is unworthy of the Journal of Commerce. Such treachery to the superior race is unworthy of an enlightened and philosophic mind. The flour was better carried in the sailing ships American nation is equal to the duty of

The Potter Committee-

-- It is hoped, will wind up its work this LIBERTY itself-proposes the destruction of week. Then come two reports. Each all this sort of enterprise-all the incentives side will attempt to convict the other of bad is, so does everybody else! And how is the nation to be disengaged from this muddle? Then comes that other abortion, the Tel-

ler committee, the work of Mr. BLAINE. That will bring in two reports and more confusion for honest people. The nation has come to a pretty pass. The investigations of alleged frauds of politicians and executive officers of Government are taking a vast deal of money out of the Treasury with no advantage to the people.

We do hope that when these committees equally successful in finishing themselves. We hope never to see another Potter nor the standard of other nations, and the Na- Teller committee while we live. They are tional Government will be galleried with the both abortions-uncalled for-set to work on matters beyond solution, or solution to any solid and satisfactory purpose; and they must end in utter uselessness and absurdity.

The Bridge.

We trust that the agitation of the bridge subject will not end in taxing the comers and goers across James river. To tax people who live so near one another for crossthem. We ought to encourage crossing of commerce our streets should be extended across the river, and all people should be free to walk as in the streets themselves from side to side of the river. This is civilization-true, enlightened community. Let Richmond turn its back forever upon the effete notion of hampering and shackling social and commercial intercourse. That policy don't suit these days.

Our friend Dr. MOFFETT, of Rockingham, complains that we have placed him in a position of irredeemable hostility to the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, which he declares is not correct, and having a wonderful affinity and love for all men who favor that providentially-created scheme for age the security and thrift of Virginia, we fall, like a ripe pear, into the affections of any man who possesses that key to our heart. We believe Dr. MOFFETT is the friend of our darling road. Wby should we not? He says so himself, and who knows Dr. Mor-FETT better than he does? Yes; Dr. Mor-FETT and ourselves will celebrate the opening of that grand artery of communication and renew the mutual assurances of our distinguished consideration. The settlement of the public debt, the construction of credit through the music of the tinkling bell five hundred dollars each, as compensation which Dr. MOFFETT and ourselves stand.

Let it be remembered in the midst of this din which the convicts are raising that and South Carolina canvassers can be ac-

will make her pay.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY- OF VIRGINIA. Tuesday, February 11, 1879.

SENATE. Lieutenant-Governor Walker presiding. A number of House bills were read and House substitute for Senate bill providing

for the rebinding of books of record was A number of bills were reported from

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. HURT of Hallfax: Memorial of citizens of Halifax in reference to the fence law; also, a resolution on the same subject.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill to incorporate Hopewell Grange, No. 585, in Craig county. By Mr. TYLER: A bill to incorporate the Bank of Dublin. By Mr. TYLER: A joint resolution pray-

ing Congress to pass such laws as will prevent the spread of the cattle disease, &c. By Mr. Nash: A bill to incorporate the had undertaken, not before. He thought it Norfolk and Ocean View Railroad and Ho-

tel Company

By Mr. HURT of Halifax: A bill to allow H. C. Hudson, treasurer of Halifax county, extension of time, &c., to make his re-By Mr. STEVENS: A bill to amend the

one of those mad fanatics who have been for Code in relation to repeal of fence law in PASSED.

House bill declaring James river to the condemnation line of the James River and Kanawha canal and the dividing lines of monopolies that are destructive to private are greatly surprised at this. We think it the farms within certain limits, and in the county of Amherst, a lawful fence. Senate bill for the protection of fish in certain waters of the Commonwealth (Accomac and Northampton counties).

> CLERK FOR THE LIBRARY. Mr. Massey moved to take up from the calendar, out of its order, a bill to allow the Librarian to appoint a clerk at \$500 per annum. Agreed to.

> It was stated by the Committee on Retrenchment and Economy that the affairs in the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth were in such a condition as to require the Mr. Nunn moved to amend the bill so a

> to provide that the place shall be filled by a maimed soldier. After a long debate the amendment was defeated.

Mr. Hurr of Halifax moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Lost-ayes, 11; The vote on ordering the pending ques-

tion resulted-ayes, 17; noes, 17. The Chair voted "No," and so the pending Mr. Hunt of Piftsylvania moved to amend the bill so as to reduce the pay of the Sec-

\$2,000. The previous question was ordered. On Mr. HURT's motion the aves and noes

retary of the Common wealth to \$1,800-what

were ordered. The motion to reduce the Secretary's salary was rejected—ayes, 13; noes, 21. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time-ayes, 22; noes, 12.

The Senate next took up the bill in reference to district and county officers. Various amendments were proposed and defeated. The bill was discussed at length.

equired under the Constitution.

Mr. PHIEGAR joined in the request. Mr. PAUL said the question might as well be disposed of now.

Mr. Daniel continued his argument. Adjourned. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The SPEAKER called the House to order at

11 o'clock. Several committee reports were present-

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Brown: Bill to incorporate the Frue Friends of Charity, of Franklin coun-

By Mr. FOWLER: Petition of citizens of Glade Springs as to local option liquor law. By Mr. FULTON: Bill for the relief of By Mr. Pirrs: Bill in relation to Rappa-

By Mr. WILKINSON: Bill to incorporate the Zion Travellers, of Danville. By Mr. WHITACRE: Petition of citizens

of Frederick in relation to election laws. By Mr. TROUT: Bill to incorporate the Mineral and Gypsum Railroad Company. THE DOG-TAX BILL.

The motion made by Mr. Lacy to reconsider the Senate amendments to this bill was rejected. The bill as it passed the two houses is as

follows: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That any person so desiring may obtain from the commissioner of the reve nue of his city or county a license to keep a dog or dogs, paying therefor to the treasu- jected. ing the river-such a river as James rer for one dog the sum of one dollar, and river-would be a backsliding shameful for each additional dog the sum of fifty cents, the license to contain the description and names of such dog or dogs; and upon the receipt of such license such person may have such dog or dogs listed for taxation unless the inhospitality of savagery repels by the commissioner of the revenue at a valuation to be fixed by the said commissioner. Any dog so listed is hereby declared personal property. Larceny of any such dog shall be deemed petit larceny, and prosecutions for trespass upon the same shall be for a misdemeanor. But no offence un-

> fendant shall be allowed to testify in his own behalf. 2. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall prescribe a tag, to be paid for by the owner f the dog, which shall be worn by each dog listed and taxed, as provided in the first

der this act shall be punished with stripes

In any prosecution under this act the de-

3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as interfering with special laws imposing taxes thereon for the support of imposing a tax on dogs in any county in the Commonwealth, or with any general statute the interest on the public debt, approved of the State already in force in reference to | March 27, 1876.

4. This act shall be in force from its pass The title is "An act allowing any person to have his dog listed for taxation, thereby than place of manufacture, and no sale at making the same personal property.'

On motion of Mr. BARROUR the following bill was taken up out of its order: tain Fees to James G. Field, M. Boswell

That the Auditor of Public Accounts be

and he is hereby authorized and directed

A Bill to Provide for the Payment of Cer. Seawell, and John M. Forbes. Reported from the Finance Committee. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembl

to draw his warrants upon the Treasury in favor of James G. Field and M. Boswell Seawell and John M. Forbes for the sum of for their services in making examination into the matters pertaining to the contract Adjourned. of B. T. Johnson and N. and J. P. Poe with the Board of Public Works, and reporting thereon; and also in favor of said Seawel and Forbes for two bundred and lifty dollars each, their retaining fee as counsel with the Attorney-General on behalf of the Commonwealth in the suit instituted in her propose that the Lee-Monument Association he was willing to be accommodating and act name against said Johnson and Poe and get permission, after the 1st of March next, as secretary for the meeting, but wished it Cused of a willingness to be corrupted.—

Tribune.

Poe in the Circuit Court of the City of Republican villates Richmond to recover the moneys reported to be due the Commonwealth by said parties, and that the Trensurer do pay said price sulting the times. It bink in this way their ties, and that the Trensurer do pay said price sulting the times. It bink in this way they will raise a considerable sum. For who aums to said Field, Seawell, and Forbes, rewill not aid in erecting, as an emblem of will not aid in erecting, as an emblem of Captain F. V. Winston wanted it to be deeder for the North, that threatens the present (\$7.400,000) which the State has in the work, the threatens the present (\$7.400,000) which the State has in the work. There is no man in the General Assembly whose private increases would be more advanced that mine folly and infidelity of southern statesmen, and now we have to say then we hope they will take some declave step and sitter stand, but take some declave step and sitter stand. We first the folly are not right to consult in the General Assembly whose private interests would be more advanced that mine for the create would be more advanced that mine from the General Assembly whose private in the General Assembly w

himself of the action taken by counsel in the prosecution of this suit, and from that information he was constrained to think that proper diligence and energy had not been displayed by the attorneys. He read a statement made by the clerk of the court,

certifying the proceedings in the suit up to date. He showed that subpænas were issued against Johnson on December 6, 1877; an order of publication issued against Poe-January 2, 1878, and bill filed at April rules, 1878; and that since then no step had been taken by the attorneys in the suit. That the defendants had prepared their defence, and had been insisting that the cause be heard for a long time. He contended that the interest of the State and justice and fair dealing suggested that this matter should be tried. He therefore proposed to postpone until the 1st of March, in the hope that the cause would in the mean time be heard and determined. He would then be willing to vote to give these gentlemen he compensation demanded. They had already received \$250 each, and this bill proposed to give them \$750 more. The fee was liberal; but he would give it to them when they performed the work that they beneath the dignity of a great State to allow ier agents to be carrying on any dilatory roccedings against any one, and justice demanded that the defendants, who are clamoring for a trial, should have it without nnecessary delay. He would say nothing about the merits of the controversy. Let the tribunal to which we have carried the matter decide that. He could not conscientiously vote away the people's money to

those who had not yet earned it. Messrs, Moffett and Barbour argued that the bill was a moderate one; that all possible haste had been made; that the cause is now ready for hearing, and that if the State wants the services of counsel they should pay them. It appeared that each had already received \$250, and that what was to pe paid the Attorney-General was for work lone before he went into that office.

Mr. FOWLER supported the bill. Mr. POPHAM moved to strike out the contingent fee-the contingent fee being the cause of the alleged trouble in the Johnson-Poe case.

Mr. STARKE moved to lay on the table Messrs. W. B. TALIAFERRO of Glouceste.

and J. D. Johnston discussed the bill. Mr. HENRY did not mean to say any thing as to the merits of the pending suit in which these attorneys were employed He simply desired to say a word in justice to the distinguished lawyers whose compensation was provided for in this bill. I has been stated that they have neglected their duties as counsel, and bave failed to prosecute the suit as vigorously as they should have done, and an extract from the proceedings has been read to sustain the charge. That paper s properly entitled an extract. known through the public prints that the demorrer of the defendants has been argued, and the decision of the court has been against the defendants upon the questions raised by the demurrer. This extract states nothing of this. It was but right that the attorneys. for the State should not go into their proofs till the demurrer was disposed of, as that raised the question of the right of the State to suc. The defendants seem to have taken some depositions. He knew nothing of the conduct of the case except what has been made public, but it may well be that the attorneys for the State are waiting for the defendants to close their testimony before taking testimony in reply. It ap Mr. DANIEL moved to amend so as to tax | pears that the suit was instituted about a railreads and canals, and argued at length year ago, and it seems to be a matter of to sustain his opinion that such taxation is complaint that no final decree has been obtained. Every one familiar with chancery

Mr. FULKERSON and Mr. GAYLE suggested | proceedings in this State knows that a suit of that Mr. DANIEL bring in a special bill to this importance could not well be concluded within the time which has elapsed. Much taken in another State, and the attorneys themselves live considerably apart. It is only lately that the demurrer has been disposed of, and it is too much to ask of this body to decide without evidence that greater progress should have been made in the case. He hoped that the proposition of the these attorneys no contingent compensation. Their certain fee in the suit was small-only \$250 spiece. They might have to follow the case into appellate courts, and to institute suits in Maryland and in Virginia to collect any judgments which may be obtained here. They only get a small fee certain in the case, when we remember the trouble and expense they must undergo. The contingent fee being dependent on the amount collected, will be in proportion to the benefit secured to the State. These gentlemen have been em-

ployed, we are told, by the State. They should be paid a fair compensation for any services they may perform under their employment. Mr. Popham withdrew his motion.

Mr. Cognill moved to strike out \$500 and insert \$250. Agreed to. Mr. GRAVES moved to strike out ten per cent, and insert five per cent.

Mr. Green spoke against the amendment So did Mr. HENRY. The amendment was rejected. Mr. Ashron moved to amend so as to pay the \$250 "after the suit is decided."

The bill was ordered to engrossment. Motion to reconsider rejected.

BLACKSBURG COLLEGE. Mr. Fowler moved to suspend the rules to take up the Blacksburg College bill this morning reported from the Committee on Schools and Colleges. Agreed to. Mr. FOWLER moved to dismiss the bill. greed to.

Motion to reconsider rejected. This leaves the law unchanged, and the Governor is now expected to appoint three new members of the Board in place of those whose term expired on January 1st.

RELIEF. The House bill for the relief of Richard Crenshaw and C. Pate, of Bedford county. was passed. SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To amend and reenact the 68th section of an act for the assessment of taxes on persons, property, income, licenses, &c., and the Government and free schools, and to pay

[This is Senator Wood's bill. The only change it makes is that it requires parties who distil brandy from fruits to take out license for selling the same at places other any one time shall be construed as being by the gallon when less than a gallon is sold and delivered.]

one dollar to ten cents per acre, To incorporate the Farmers' Mutual Fire Protection Association.

To incorporate and establish the Craig Agricultural and Mechanical Association. To authorize the Virginia Savings Bank, of Lynchburg, to establish a special savings department.

In relation to the hours for transacting business in the State offices in the Capitol. In reference to obstructions of highways,

Editors Dispatch: Allow me through

PETERSBURG.

PASTORAL CALL ACCEPTED—THE COUNCIL AND THE ORDINANCES-PERSONAL MATTERS-OLD GRAYS' ASSOCIATION-SHIPMENTS OF WAR LEAD-FUNERAL OF A BELOVED LADY-FINE PRICES FOR TOBACCO, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] FEBRUARY 11, 1879. The authorities of the Second Presbyte rian church in this city have been officially notified of the acceptance by the Rev. S. K Winn, of Culpeper, of the call to the pas toral charge of said church, extended to him some weeks ago and urged by a committee of elders before the Presbytery of the Chesapeake in Alexandria. It is understood that Mr. Winn will take formal charge of the church on the first Sunday in city. The congregation have been without

pastor for neurly a year, and Mr. Winn's ecceptance causes much rejoicing. The Council was in session until near midnight last night considering the revised ordinances. The ordinances concerning the markets, the wharves, and Blandford Cemetery were fully discussed, and the last named was recommitted for further report. The facts that have recently been developed regarding the administration of the late keeper of the cemetery, Mr. H. T. Tatum, make the Council cautious as to the funds derived from that source, and it is proposed to change the ordinance so as to place the sale of burial lots in the hands of the City Treasurer, and to make the requirements as to the payments of fees for digging graves more strict. Next Monday night the Council will consider the street ordinance, one of the most important on the to that convention," which caused sole

Colonel E. A. Wyatt, the auctioneer of the Tobacco Exchange, who has been ill for [terday. several weeks at his home, in Dinwiddie county, is slowly convalescent, and is now able to sit up for brief intervals during the day. Colonel John A. Peterson, one of our venerable and most respected citizens, is still quite ill. The Old Grays' Association, at a meeting

held last night, determined to celebrate the fifty-first anniversary of their organization on the 22d of February in the usual manner-that is, by a banquet-and a commit-

tee was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements. The first captain of this company was the late David H. Branch, and then John Pollard, Jordan Branch, and Joseph V. Scott-all dead-successively commanded it. The president of the Association is Captain Thomas P. Pollard, a son of down a convention and endorse the one of the old commanders, who surrendered with the command at Appomattox Courthouse.

One would suppose that fourteen years after the war the business of bullet-gathering along the hostile lines would have ceased from the very exhaustion of the supply. But not so. During the past few months one firm alone in this have shipped nearly twenty thousand pounds of these bullets. For some years after the war the business of gathering bullets along the lines around Petersburg was followed by a great many people-mostly freedmen-and many thousands of dollars in the aggregate were realized. All the country adjacent to the lines was dug over, and the breastworks themselves pretty well levelled, by the lead-

This afternoon the funeral of Miss Sallie Lou, daughter o' Mr. James T. Johnson, took place from Blandford Methodist Episcopal church. The deceased was one of the public will on their side. In most beautiful and accomplished voung adies in the city, and one most widely beloved.

At a late hour last night George Randall. negro, was arrested for creating a disturbance on the street. He became so violent and abusive that the officer was compelled to club him. In the matter of Adolphus Gitman, in-

dicted by the grand jury of the United stand by Virginia's honor and Virginia's States Courf for ejecting a deputy marshal integrity in the future as in the past. from the polling-room in the Fifth-Ward precinct, in this city, the city will employ counsel for defence. Gitman is a police officer, and in ejecting the deputy marshal was only acting in obedience to orders from his superiors and discharging his duty as a policeman. If he had failed to do as directed he would have been discharged from the At Centre Warehouse to-day some eight

or ten lots of dark-leaf tobacco, raised in Dinwiddie county, and running from 600 to 1,000 pounds per lot, were sold at prices ranging from \$8 to \$8.75 per hundred pounds. These are about the best prices paid in any of the markets of the State since Christmas.

The weather has been stormy and rainy ROBIN ADAIR. all day.

DANVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] FEBRUARY 10, 1879. The large brick tobacco-house used as prizery by Mr. J. B. Pace, of Richmond. under the supervision of Messrs. Bransford and Craddock, was burned down last night about 7 o'clock. The fire first appeared in the third story of the rear part of the building, and had then made such headway as to be beyond the control of the fire companies. About thirty hogsheads of tobacco were

stroved. Information as to the extent and character of the losses and the insurance I have not been able to obtain as yet. The Danville Bible Society held its annual meeting at the Main-Street Methodist church on Sunday night. Rev. Dr. Martin presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. A. Compton and Mr. D. M. Wood: and in support of some resolutions offered by Dr. Martin in favor of active efforts by the Society, Dr. Martin made some forcible remarks. The reports of the President, Rev. G. W. Dame, and of the Treasurer. Mr. N. Tailey, were read and approved. Officers for the next year: President, Rev. G. W. Dame: Vice-Presidents, Rev. Dr. Martin, Rev. J. E. L. Holmes, Rev. P. A.

Estes, J. T. Averett, C. A. Ballou, D. M. Wood, Jr., R. Pace. Professor J. D. Letcher, of Lexington, formerly principal of the High-School department of the Danville public schools, is on a visit to friends here. ALPHA.

Peterson, Rev. R. A. Compton; Treasurer

Mr. N. Talley; Secretary, Mr. A. G. Taylor. Executive Committee: Messrs. J. H.

LOUISA COURTHOUSE. COUNTY COURT-DAY-LARGE CROWD-POLITI

CAL POW-WOW.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch]

FEBRUARY 11, 1879. crowd which characterized our January court-day was fully counteracted on vesterday by an unusually large crowd and a large political meeting. On account of sickness his Honer Judge Lane was unable to preside in court, and his seat was tilled Reducing the price of land-warrants from and his duties admirably performed by Judge Cochran, of Albemarle. Much sorrow and sympathy were expressed on account of our most excellent and esteemed Judge's affliction, and many were the hopes entertained that he might ere long be entirely restored to health.

At 1 o'clock court was adjourned until after a public meeting of the sovereigns, which was announced to be held in the court-house building. The house was soon disagreeably crowded, and apparently as much interest manifested as if some might and weighty action was to be taken. It will a readjusters' move, and they proposed adopting resolutions and selecting delegates to the "Gully-washer," as one of them termed it, to be held in Richmond on the your valuable columns to make a suggestion 25th instant. Mr. H. J. Wale was elected which I trust may prove of benefit to the chairman, and Mr. W. M. Bickers was nomiworthy object for which it is intended. I nated as secretary. The latter stated that

condemned the Executive's veto, etc., etc., He made a very oratorical effort in support of the resolutions. Mr. William F. Gordon then addressed

the meeting, and presented a substitute for the resolutions in advocacy of the late compromise proposed by the foreign bond. holders, setting forth the advantages of its acceptance forcibly and logically. Mr. Wale pitched into Mr. Gordon in re-

gard to his shifting positions, which that gentleman proceeded to repel, and a joily and laughable "tilt" ensued between the two gentlemen. Captain Winston then addressed the meet ing. He was a debt-paying man, againg sending delegates to any convention on the subject, but opposed the bondholders' com-March. In the mean time the pulpit will be promise. He and Mr. Gordon locked horn supplied by Rev. R. Douglass Fraser, of a little. After much excitement, confusion Toronto, Canada, who is now visiting the wrangling, &c., the previous question was

demanded and Mr. Gordon's substitute decided lost. Captain Winston then offered some resolutions, which were decided lost whereupon Mr. O'Ferrall's resolutions were adopted, and delegates appointed to attend the convention. So Louisa will be represented in "full force," I presume, in the ads' convention.

Mr. Gordon was very firm in his advocace of the bondholders' compromise, and wanted this hobby for politicians to ride into off on gotten rid of. During Captain Winston's speech

Mr. Wale, the chairman, was nodding and to many of that gentleman's remarks, to former said there might be some defein their positions, when Mr. Wale requests him to make the point wherever he the difference to exist, when the Capture remarked "they might not agree in regard

Your city was well represented here tea-

(For the Dispatch.) Public Meeting in Caroline County,

No convention! No repudiation! issue fairly made and voted down overwhelming majority. It was a to defeat to those engaged in it. prise to see how many voted against a vention on the 25th and how few favor

it. The call was made and the house was soon crowded. Mr. T. N. V called Mr. D. C. DeJarnette to the chair an offered resolutions, which were discus-Dr. A. Broaddus, E. C. Moneure, and J Hudgin, opposing a convention: W Welch and DeJarnette favoring one crowd showed an impatient anxiety of the bondholders to settle. Dilatory a was resorted to till it was evident that people from a distance were impatien start home. To test the matter Mr. E. W. cure moved to adjourn. Mr. Welch offered an amendment to adjourn the meeting to out-doors. Lost. Defeat No. 1.

The motion to adjourn sine die and carried promptly. Defeat After all this-in the face of p ment-against the will of the pe gentlemen went out (not over ten. i judgment) and appointed themselves a gates to the readjusters' convention. strange proceeding, indeed, after I voted down and whipped out-horse, (and dragoon-to pretend that they sent the will of the people of this con Can such action meet with the approanybody? When men claim to a vants and representatives of the they should at least have a semithere is not even that. Hundreds de against sending delegates, and yet these appointed gentlemen claim to be repre public sentiment, and men should general ber the consequences in the hereafter an honest people. The names could be a of the seceders. Guess the most of the will be enrolled as delegates. Caroline wa

Bowling Green, Va., February 10

A True Man. Petersburg, February 10, 1879 To the Editors of the Dispatch : Gentlemen,-If I am not mistaken ther

was an article in your paper of the 7th instant giving an account of a very heartraidng scene which recently took place between a farmer and his family on the return home of the former after selling his crop of to bacco. It seems the crop of about 2.00 bounds brought only about \$45, and as the farmer owed a just debt of that amount and, wanting to pay that debt, he was fored to deny bimself the pleasure of spending one cent in the way of presents for the "mother and little ones," and so went lack home empty-handed, thereby giving great pain to himself and causing sore disag pointment, especially to the little ones. The strict integrity shown by that father in these dishonest times makes me unwilling that the children of so bonest a man sha not have the little things which would have given them so much pleasure and joy. sequently I now enclose you five do with the request that if you can you wi have the amount put into the hands of the father for the purpose indicated. If I knew any other way to accomplish my purpose would not trouble you about the matter saved; a very large lot of loose tobacco debut as you were once children yourselves. indulge the hope that you will excuse as

> what my name may be, I beg to sub-eribe myself your obedient servant, X. Y. Z. We have received the five dollars, and will correspond with our Lunenburg friend who wrote the story for our paper.

As it is a matter of no sort of consequen

ton's Creek, Campbell county, Va., on a route from Lynchburg to Bedford Springs with William B. Lowe as postmaster. Chap man S. Elswick is appointed postmaster at Pleasant Hill, Tazewell county, Va., Co. William H. Hawkins, resigned. A. A. Miles is appointed postmaster at Halifax, Va., vice Samuel S. Brandon, resigned.

A suit is pending at St. Louis against the millers of Minnesota, Missouri, and other States, for infringements of the patent of William F. Cochrane's middlings purifier. The case will occupy the United States Circuit Court for a week.

DEATHS.

Died, on Monday, February 10th, at 5:25 o'cle. M., JOHN CARBERRY, in the forty first y of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Peter's Calledral, with requiem mass, THIS (Wedne day) MORNAL 1NG at 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintance of the control o the family will please attend without further Died, on the morning of the 11th instance o'clock, Mrs. MARY A. ELLETT, consorted late James C. Ellett, in the sixty-thir

They which sleep in Jesus will God bring " Hear what the voice from Heaven declar To those in Christ who die: Released from all their earthly car They'll reign with Illia on high

The funeral will take place on THIS (Wed) A. Brown, Jr., are respectfully invited to atter GOSPEL MEETINGS AT THE

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH (Sevent) s'rect between Grace and Broad) EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK from 8 to 9 o'clock. The pastor will be assisted by the different ministers of the city. All welcome. Seats free.

MEETINGS.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 23, K. OF
P.,—Attend a regular convention Titls
(Wednesday) EVENING, February 12th,
at 7 o'clock, at your Castle (Wilkinson's)
Hall, on Ninth street. It is important that
every member should be present and prompt to
tendance. By order of the C. C.

fe 12-1t*

K. of E. and S.

fe 12-1t* THE MEMBERS OF THE K. K. KLUB 1. will meet at the office of Major John borne THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at the Business of Importance demands the pro-By order of JOHN H. CLAIBORNE, Chief.
H. TATE EVANS.

will be held on MONDAY the 17th of Peterary.

1879, at their office, on Leigh street wester Adams.

at 12 o'clock M. C. WALDROP, Secretary.